

US009561463B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Lin et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,561,463 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Feb. 7, 2017**

(54) **POROUS SILICA AEROGEL COMPOSITE
MEMBRANE AND METHOD FOR MAKING
THE SAME AND CARBON DIOXIDE
SORPTION DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **CHUNG YUAN CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**, Tao-Yuan (TW)

(72) Inventors: **Yi-Feng Lin**, Tao-Yuan (TW);
Chia-Chieh Ko, Tao-Yuan (TW);
Kuo-Lun Tung, Tao-Yuan (TW);
Chien-Hua Chen, Tao-Yuan (TW);
Kai-Shiun Chang, Tao-Yuan (TW)

(73) Assignee: **CHUNG YUAN CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY**, Tao-Yuan (TW)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 260 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/248,813**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 9, 2014**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0104357 A1 Apr. 16, 2015

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 15, 2013 (TW) 102137134 A
Mar. 19, 2014 (TW) 103110336 A

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B01D 53/22 (2006.01)
B01D 67/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B01D 53/228** (2013.01); **B01D 67/0048**
(2013.01); **B01D 69/12** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B01D 69/00; B01D 71/025; B01D 71/027;

B01D 53/228; B01D 67/0048; B01D
69/12; B01D 2053/221; B01D 2257/504;
B01J 20/28083; B01J 20/28085; B01J
20/28035; B01J 20/08; B01J
20/103; Y02C 10/10; Y02C 10/04
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,627,933 A * 2/1953 Teter C01B 3/503
208/95
5,139,540 A * 8/1992 Najjar B01D 53/228
95/47

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Berkeley "Making_Silica_Aerogels" <<http://energy.lbl.gov/ecs/aerogels/sa-making.html>> 2004, 5 pgs.*

(Continued)

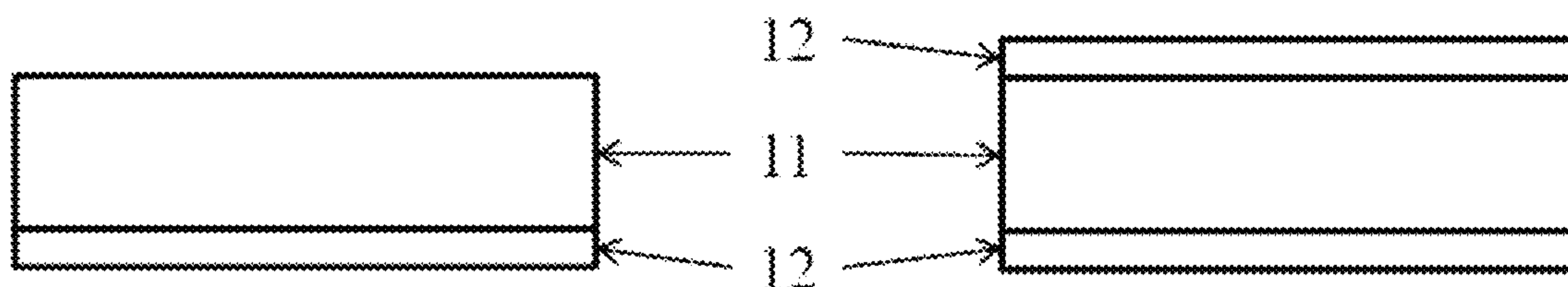
Primary Examiner — Anthony Shumate

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — WPAT, PC; Justin King

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides a porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same and a carbon dioxide sorption device. The porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane includes a porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm and a porous silica aerogel membrane formed on at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the macro pores of surface layers of the porous aluminum oxide membrane where the porous silica aerogel membrane has a plurality of meso pores with an average diameter of 2~50 nm and is derived from methyltrimethoxysilane precursor by a sol-gel synthetic method.

10 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets



(a)

(b)

- (51) **Int. Cl.**
B01D 69/12 (2006.01)
B01J 20/08 (2006.01)
B01J 20/28 (2006.01)
B01J 20/10 (2006.01)
B01D 71/02 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC *B01J 20/08* (2013.01); *B01J 20/103*
(2013.01); *B01J 20/28035* (2013.01); *B01J*
20/28083 (2013.01); *B01J 20/28085*
(2013.01); *B01D 71/025* (2013.01); *B01D*
71/027 (2013.01); *B01D 2053/221* (2013.01);
B01D 2257/504 (2013.01); *Y02C 10/04*
(2013.01); *Y02C 10/10* (2013.01)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,160,352 A * 11/1992 Najjar B01D 53/228
55/524
5,683,532 A * 11/1997 Kuma B01D 53/02
156/184
6,228,145 B1 * 5/2001 Falk-Pedersen ... B01D 53/1475
95/44
6,738,188 B2 * 5/2004 Singh B82Y 10/00
359/359
6,740,416 B1 * 5/2004 Yokogawa C03C 17/3411
257/E21.119
7,019,037 B2 * 3/2006 Zemanian B01J 20/16
427/219
7,396,382 B2 * 7/2008 Ku B01D 53/228
95/51
7,510,598 B2 * 3/2009 Suzuki B01D 53/22
427/244
8,262,779 B2 * 9/2012 Liu B01D 53/228
210/506
8,302,782 B2 * 11/2012 Falconer B01D 53/228
210/490
8,530,613 B2 * 9/2013 Jang B01D 53/02
427/384
8,591,857 B2 * 11/2013 Backov B01J 13/0091
423/447.2
8,679,227 B2 * 3/2014 Falconer B01D 53/228
427/226
8,715,392 B2 * 5/2014 Liu B01D 53/228
422/187
8,864,883 B2 * 10/2014 Becze B01D 53/263
95/117
9,187,343 B2 * 11/2015 El-Safty B82Y 30/00
9,216,390 B2 * 12/2015 Ho B01D 67/0051
2003/0092778 A1 * 5/2003 Zemanian B01J 20/16
516/98

2004/0029982 A1 * 2/2004 Erkey B01J 21/18
516/98
2004/0141908 A1 * 7/2004 Hara B01J 21/18
423/445 R
2004/0244356 A1 * 12/2004 Ronney F02K 9/95
60/200.1
2004/0266961 A1 * 12/2004 Solan B01J 31/143
526/114
2005/0172813 A1 * 8/2005 Mifune A61L 9/014
96/108
2005/0200040 A1 * 9/2005 Hara H01M 4/8807
264/104
2007/0142222 A1 * 6/2007 Erkey B01J 21/18
502/237
2008/0127632 A1 * 6/2008 Finkenrath B01D 53/22
60/274
2008/0229704 A1 * 9/2008 Augustyniak E04B 1/78
52/782.1
2010/0116130 A1 * 5/2010 Carreon B01D 53/22
95/45
2011/0113958 A1 * 5/2011 Carreon B01D 53/22
95/45
2011/0144365 A1 * 6/2011 Park C01B 13/363
556/9
2011/0253630 A1 * 10/2011 Bakajin B01D 53/228
210/651
2012/0031833 A1 * 2/2012 Ho B01D 67/0051
210/488
2013/0287661 A1 * 10/2013 Begag B01J 20/3085
423/228
2014/0360939 A1 * 12/2014 Yamada B01D 69/02
210/638
2016/0045841 A1 * 2/2016 Kaplan B01J 19/0093
429/49
2016/0045867 A1 * 2/2016 Kearl B01D 53/9418
423/213.2
2016/0074831 A1 * 3/2016 Begag B01J 20/3085
556/424

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Berkeley “Silica Aerogels” <<http://energy.lbl.gov/ecs/aerogels/>>
2004, 4 pgs.*
Aerogels_Thinner, Lighter, Stronger_NASA <<http://www.nasa.gov/topics/technology/features/aerogels.html>> Jul. 28, 2011, 25
pgs.*
Eliasson Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies ,Elsevier, May 20,
1999, excerpt of p. 77.*
Yi-Feng Lin et al., “Reusable methyltrimethoxysilane-based
mesoporous water-repellent silica aerogel membranes for CO2
capture”, 1456-1459, Sep. 26, 2013.

* cited by examiner

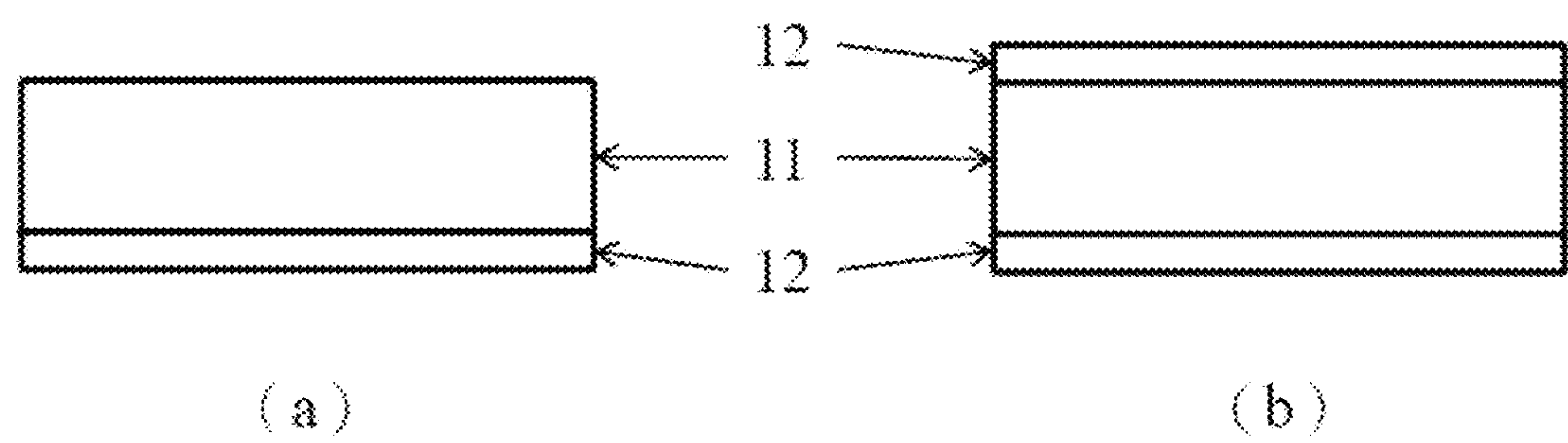


Fig. 1

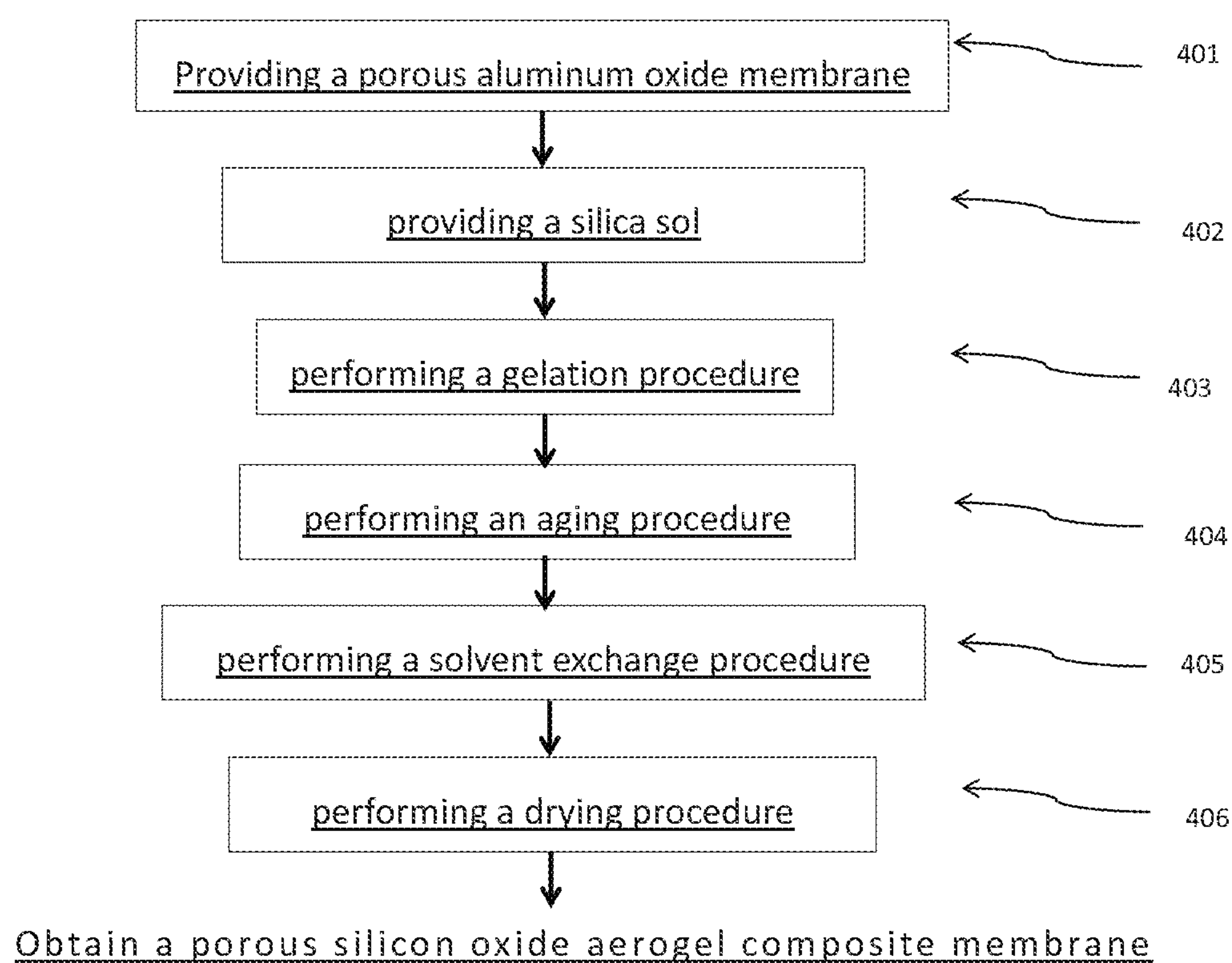


Fig. 2

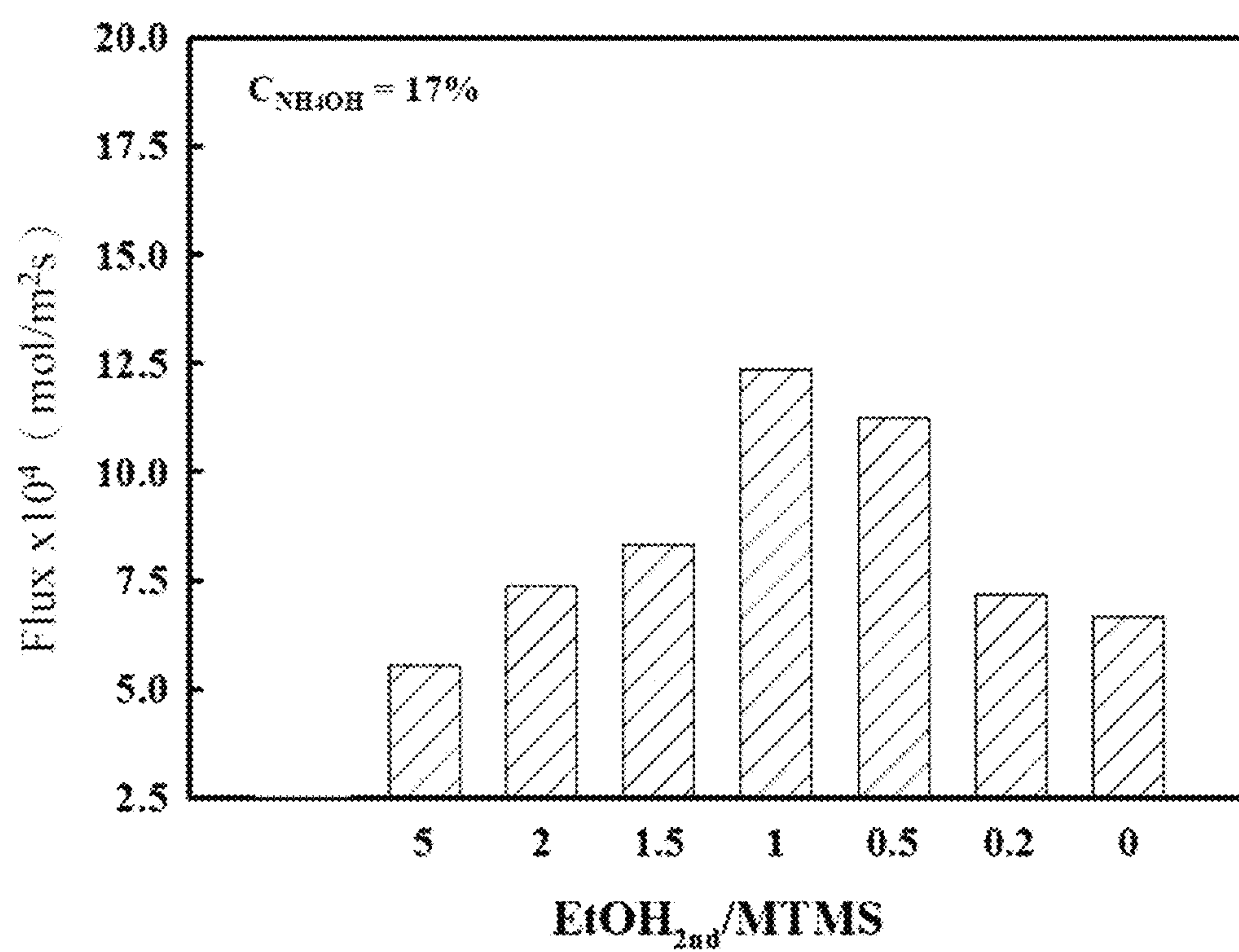


Fig. 3

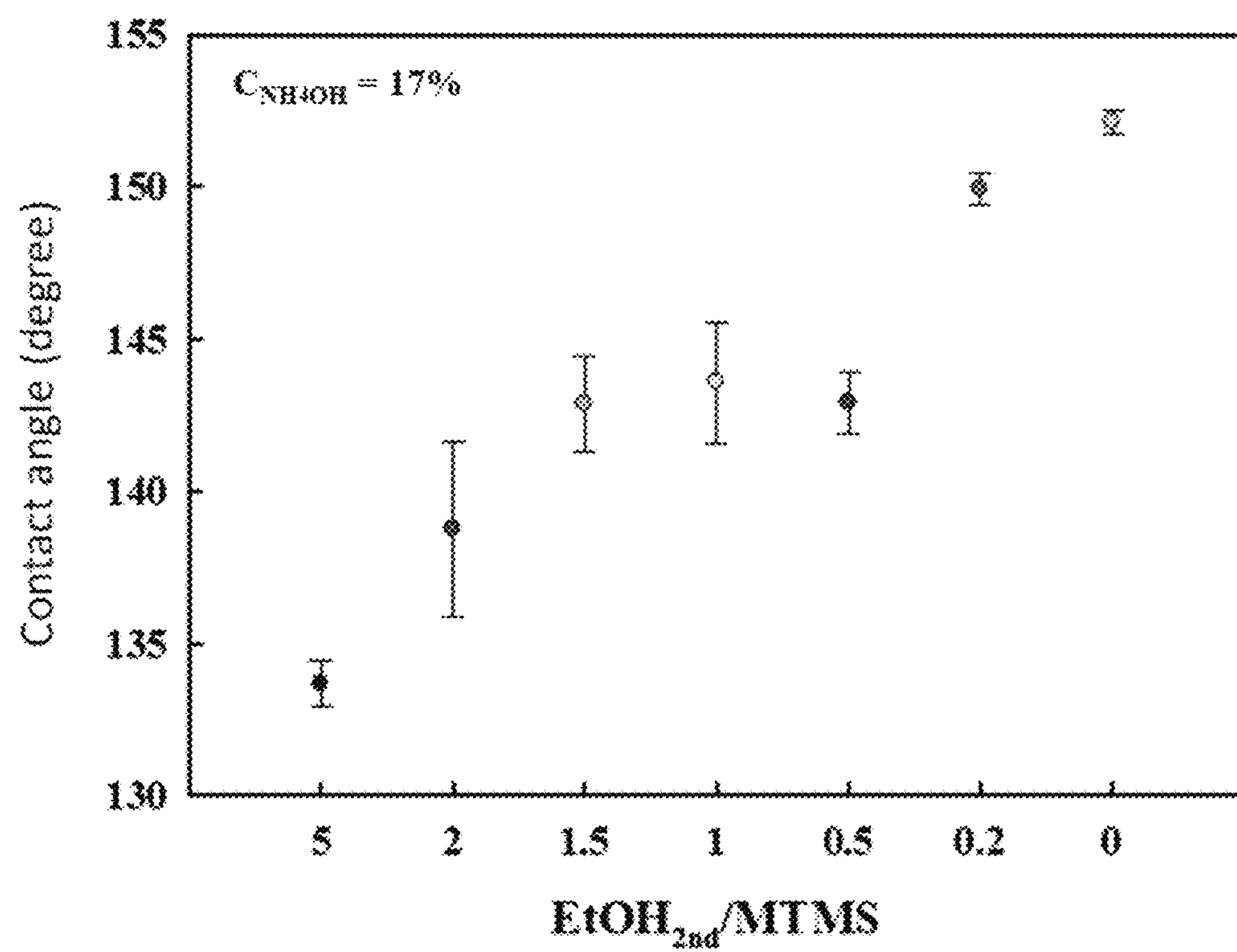


Fig. 4

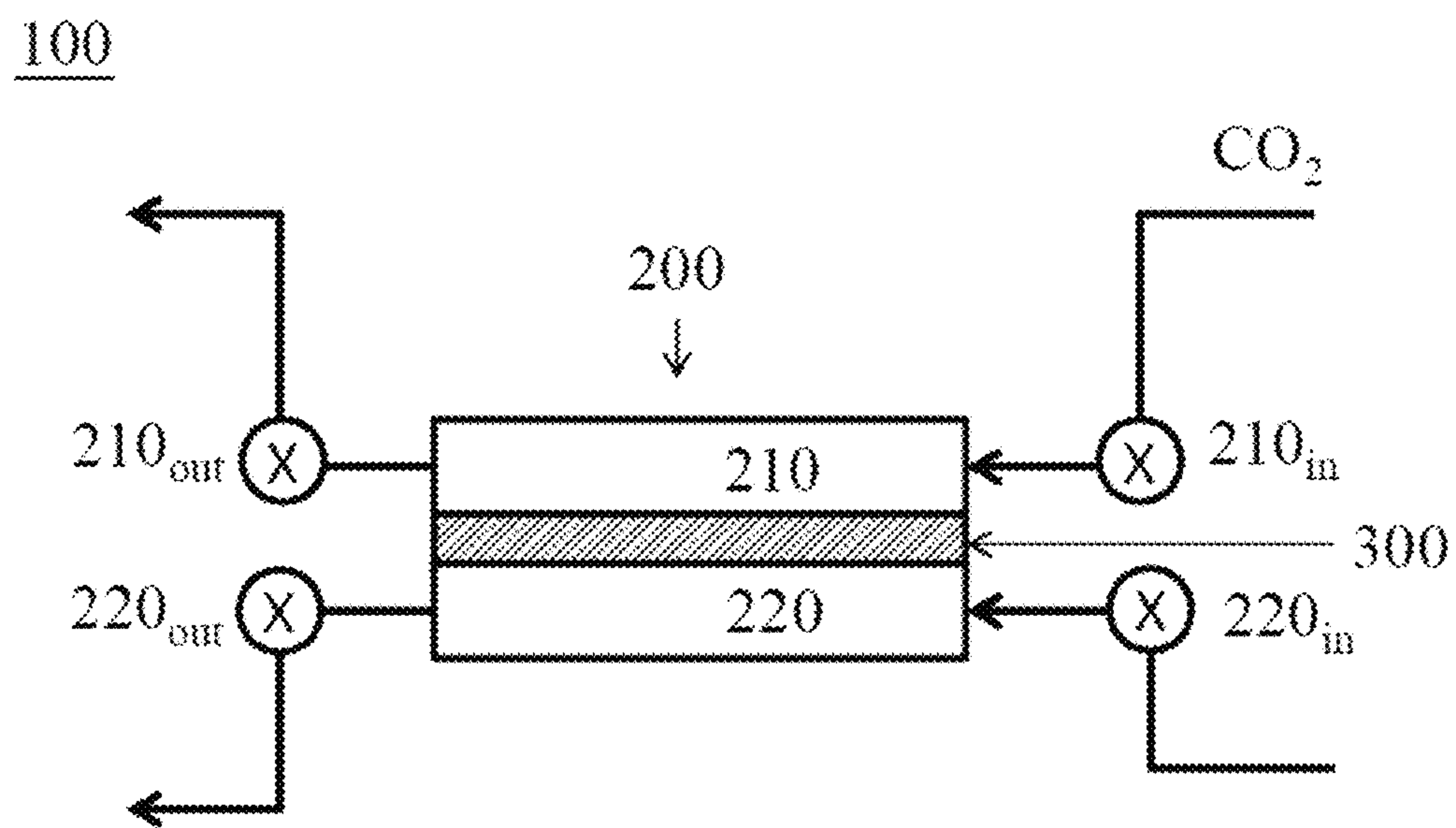


Fig. 5

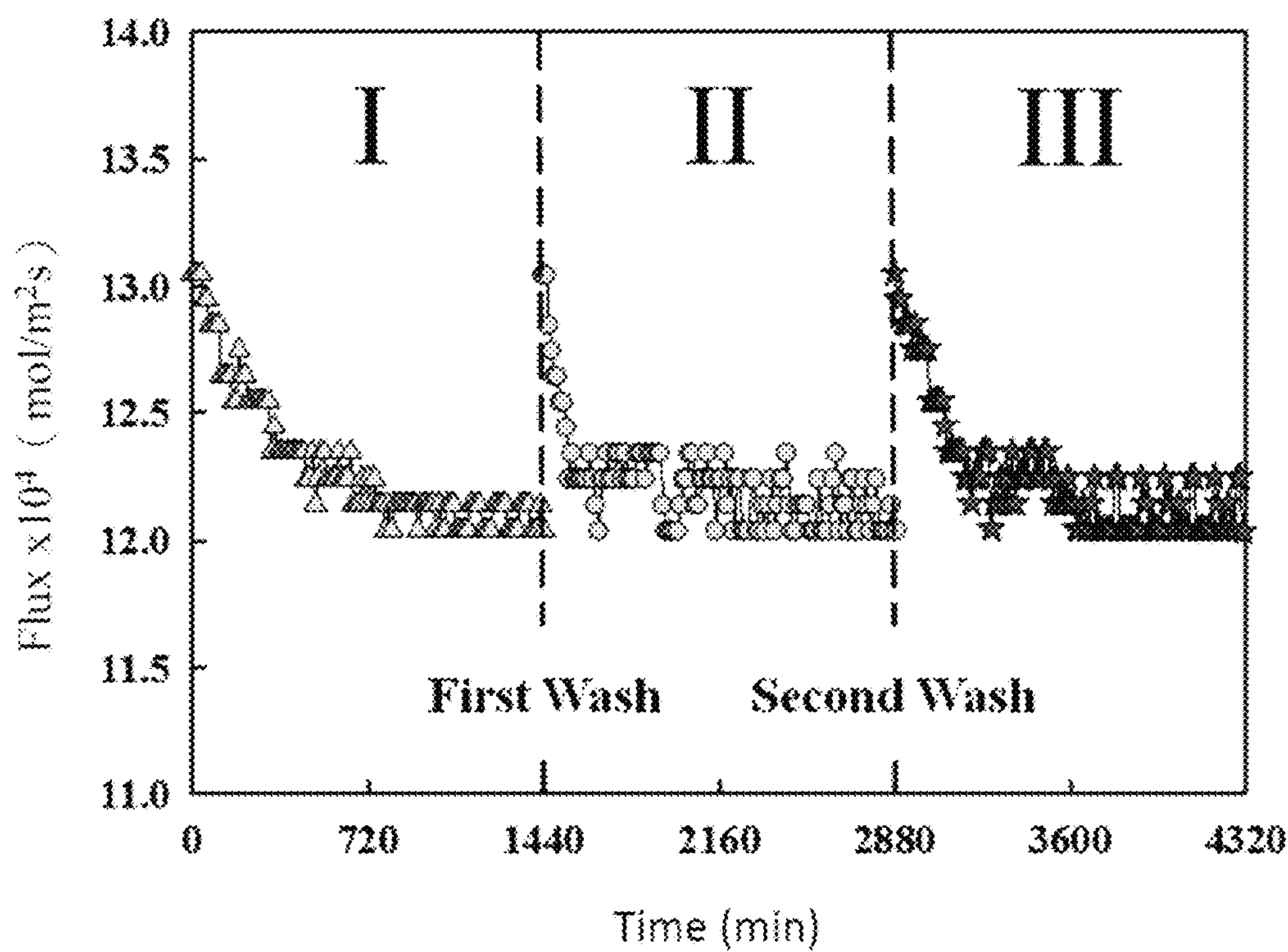


Fig. 6

**POROUS SILICA AEROGEL COMPOSITE
MEMBRANE AND METHOD FOR MAKING
THE SAME AND CARBON DIOXIDE
SORPTION DEVICE**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention is generally related to a membrane and method for making the same, and more particularly to a porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same and a carbon dioxide sorption device.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Due to discharge large amount of greenhouse gas, global warming becomes serious day by day. Carbon dioxide among discharged gas has the largest discharge amount and thus various carbon dioxide capture techniques have been developed. These carbon dioxide capture techniques should be selected accordingly based on their application conditions and merits or demerits for various application environments.

The carbon dioxide capture techniques include, for example, cryogenic separation, physical adsorption, chemical adsorption, and membrane separation. Cryogenic separation uses pressurization and condensation to liquefy CO₂ and then uses boiling point differences to separate CO₂ by distillation. Due to high power consumption during cryogenic separation process, it is more suitable for high added value applications. Physical adsorption uses adsorption materials for gas separation, such as active carbon, molecular sieves, zeolites but the selection of the adsorption material affects the separation efficiency. The chemical absorption uses absorbents to absorb CO₂. Besides, the carbon dioxide absorbent includes, for example, alkaline solution like sodium hydroxide solution, inorganic absorbent like sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, and ammonia water, alkanolamine solution like primary alkanolamine, secondary alkanolamine, tertiary alkanolamine, and steric hindered alkanolamine solutions. Furthermore, for example, the aerogel sorbents disclosed in US patent publication no. 2013/0287661 is formed by amino-group containing alkoxysilane where the amino group is used to attract CO₂.

Membrane separation uses a membrane as a barrier for allowing gas passage or blockage and utilizes different types of the separation mechanisms to achieve separation effect. For example, various membranes such as dense gas separation membrane, facilitated transport mechanism and porous mechanism can be used.

In the above carbon dioxide capture techniques, cryogenic separation and physical adsorption are suitable for high partial pressure of CO₂ while chemical absorption and membrane separation are still applicable for low partial pressure of CO₂. However, physical adsorption and chemical absorption have the problem of CO₂ saturation of adsorption materials or absorbents. Membrane separation uses gas selectivity for separation and has a problem of little or limited CO₂ processing quantity. Therefore, the method of combining chemical absorption and membrane separation is expected to not only increase the CO₂ processing quantity but also circulate CO₂ absorbents to resolve the saturation problem. Thus, a suitable membrane and a CO₂ absorbent can be properly chosen to form a novel porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same and a carbon dioxide sorption device so as to achieve optimum CO₂ sorption quantity and long-term effective CO₂ capture for reducing operation cost of CO₂ capture and reducing required energy consumption to fulfill the industrial requirements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In light of the above background, in order to fulfill the requirements of industries, one object of the present invention is to provide a porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same by using a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor to form a porous silica aerogel membrane on a porous aluminum oxide membrane to have the pore size of the porous aluminum oxide membrane be shrunk and have the porous aluminum oxide membrane become hydrophobic for CO₂ sorption.

Moreover, one object of the present invention is to provide a carbon dioxide sorption device by using a membrane contactor and the porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to the present invention to not only increase the CO₂ processing quantity but also circulate CO₂ absorbents so as to achieve optimum CO₂ sorption quantity and long-term effective CO₂ capture for reducing operation cost of CO₂ capture and reducing required energy consumption.

In order to achieve the above objects, one embodiment of the present invention provides a method for making a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane, comprising: providing a porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; providing a silica sol prepared by a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor; performing a gelation procedure, dipping at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane, the first side, the second side or the first and the second sides, into the silica sol to form a membrane coated with gel on its surface; performing an aging procedure, dipping the membrane coated with gel on its surface into ethanol for a predetermined period of aging time to form a composite membrane; performing a solvent exchange procedure, dipping the composite membrane after the aging procedure into n-hexane for a predetermined period of solvent exchange time; and performing a drying procedure, drying the composite membrane after the solvent exchange procedure so as to obtain the porous aluminum oxide membrane having porous silicon oxide aerogel as the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane.

Moreover, another embodiment of the present invention provides a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane, comprising: a porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; and a porous silica aerogel membrane formed on at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the macro pores on surface layers of the porous aluminum oxide membrane wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane has a plurality of meso pores with an average diameter of 2~50 nm and is derived from a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor by a sol-gel synthetic method.

Furthermore, one other embodiment of the present invention provides a carbon dioxide sorption device, comprising: a membrane contactor, having a gas phase end, a liquid phase end and a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane between the gas phase end and the liquid phase end; wherein the gas phase end has gas including carbon dioxide pass by and is in contact with the gas including carbon dioxide; the liquid phase end has liquid including an amine compound pass by and is in contact with liquid including an amine compound; and the porous silicon oxide

aerogel composite membrane being hydrophobic is the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane according to the present invention.

According to the porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same of the present invention, a porous silica aerogel composite membrane with one side (or one of two main surfaces of the membrane) being hydrophobic or with two sides being hydrophobic is provided and can be applied as a separation membrane for the method combining chemical absorption and membrane separation with no disadvantages in the prior arts like overflow, tunneling phenomena in a traditional separation system or gigantic equipment size. Moreover, according to the carbon dioxide sorption device of the present invention, the porous silica aerogel composite membrane being hydrophobic according to the present invention is used in the membrane contactor and has the advantages of being hard to be swelling compared to organic membranes, high chemical resistance and high mechanical strength. Thus, it can not only increase the CO₂ sorption quantity but also prolong CO₂ capture effect to reduce operation cost of CO₂ capture and reduce required energy consumption.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating a porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention where (a) shows the composite membrane having one side with porous silica aerogel and (b) shows the composite membrane having two sides with porous silica aerogel;

FIG. 2 shows a flow chart of a method for making a porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between a molar ratio of ethanol to the precursor during condensation reaction and carbon dioxide flux of the resulting composite membrane in the method of making the porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 4 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between a molar ratio of ethanol to the precursor during condensation reaction and the contact angle of the resulting composite membrane in the method of making the porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 shows a schematic diagram illustrating a carbon dioxide sorption device according to one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between carbon dioxide sorption flux and time in a reusability test of the porous silica aerogel composite membrane in the carbon dioxide sorption device according to one embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

What is probed into the invention is a porous silica aerogel composite membrane. Detail descriptions of the steps, structure and elements will be provided in the following in order to make the invention thoroughly understood. Obviously, the application of the invention is not confined to specific details familiar to those who are skilled in the art. On the other hand, the common steps, structures and elements that are known to everyone are not described in details to avoid unnecessary limits of the invention. Some

preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in greater detail in the following. However, it should be recognized that the present invention can be practiced in a wide range of other embodiments besides those explicitly described, that is, this invention can also be applied extensively to other embodiments, and the scope of the present invention is expressly not limited except as specified in the accompanying claims.

According to a first embodiment of the present invention, a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane is disclosed. The porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane includes: a porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; and a porous silica aerogel membrane formed on at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the macro pores on surface layers of the porous aluminum oxide membrane wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane has a plurality of meso pores with an average diameter of 2~50 nm and is derived from a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor by a sol-gel synthetic method. The "macro pores" in this specification means cavities larger than 50 nm while the "meso pores" means cavities between 2~50 nm.

Specifically, FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional schematic diagram illustrating a porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention where (a) shows the composite membrane having one side with porous silica aerogel and (b) shows the composite membrane having two sides with porous silica aerogel. Symbol "11" represents a porous aluminum oxide membrane and Symbol "12" represents a porous silica aerogel membrane.

In one embodiment, the porous silicon oxide aerogel has a thickness of 40~50 nm.

In one embodiment, the porous silica aerogel membrane are formed on the first side or the second side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the first side or the second side formed with the porous silica aerogel membrane is hydrophobic. That is, FIG. 1(a) shows the composite membrane having one side with porous silica aerogel.

In one embodiment, the porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter of 1~1.2 μm.

According to a second embodiment of the present invention, a method for making a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane is disclosed. FIG. 2 shows a flow chart of a method for making a porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention. The method sequentially performs the following steps: providing a porous aluminum oxide membrane 401 having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; providing a silica sol 402 prepared by a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor; performing a gelation procedure 403, dipping at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane, that is, the first side, the second side or the first and the second sides, into the silica sol to form a membrane coated with gel on its surface; performing an aging procedure 404, dipping the membrane coated with gel on its surface into ethanol for a predetermined period of aging time to form a composite membrane; performing a solvent exchange procedure 405, dipping the composite membrane after the aging procedure into n-hexane for a predetermined period of solvent exchange time; and performing a drying procedure 406, drying the composite membrane after the solvent exchange

5

procedure so as to obtain the porous aluminum oxide membrane having porous silicon oxide aerogel as the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane.

The resulting porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane prepared by the above method is reviewed with the effects of the concentration of ammonia water and adding quantity of ethanol during condensation reaction to CO₂ sorption quantity. When the used ammonia water has concentration between 8.5~29 wt %, the CO₂ sorption quantity of the resulting porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane increases with the increase of ammonia concentration at the beginning, then reaches the optimum value (or maximum) and finally decreases with the further increase of ammonia concentration. FIG. 3 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between a molar ratio of ethanol to the precursor (EtOH_{2nd}/MTMS where EtOH_{2nd} represents the number of moles of ethanol added during condensation reaction and MTMS represents the number of moles of methyltrimethoxysilane) during condensation reaction and carbon dioxide flux of the resulting composite membrane in the method of making the porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 4 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between a molar ratio of ethanol to the precursor during condensation reaction and the contact angle of the resulting composite membrane in the method of making the porous silica aerogel composite membrane according to one embodiment of the present invention. In FIGS. 3 and 4, during making the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane, the molar ratio of ethanol to the precursor during condensation reaction is preferably 0.5~1.5, more preferably 1.0. Ammonia water is used as an alkaline catalyst. The resulting composite membrane (shrunk pore size) has a contact angle over 125° on its surface to presume that the hydrophobic moiety (—CH₃) is grafted on the surface of the membrane.

In the above method, the silica sol is prepared by hydrolysis reaction of a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor added with ethanol and hydrochloric acid and then condensation reaction through adding ethanol and ammonia water to stir until becoming homogenizing. Specifically, for example, 2.04 g of methyltrimethoxysilane, 2.07 g of ethanol and 0.27 g of hydrochloric acid (concentration of 0.14 wt %) are mixed in a wide-mouth bottle and stirred for 90 minutes at room temperature. Then, 0.69 g of ethanol (EtOH_{2nd}) and 0.69 g of ammonia water (concentration of 17 wt %) are added and then the mixture is stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature to perform condensation reaction. After becoming homogenizing, the silica sol is obtained.

In the gelation procedure, specifically for example the porous aluminum oxide membrane is dipped into the silica sol in a container and the hydrolysis and condensation reaction at room temperature is performed after the container is sealed to wait for gelation. The gelation time is about 2~20 hrs.

In the aging procedure, specifically for example the composite membrane after gelation is taken out to have intact gel on the surface of the membrane and then dipped in ethanol to perform aging procedure. In order to effectively strengthen porous structure of gel, ethanol solution is replaced with new every 24 hrs. The predetermined period of aging time is 30~60 hrs and preferably 48 hrs.

In the solvent exchange procedure, specifically for example the composite membrane is dipped in n-hexane for about 24 hrs to remove ethanol and unreacted substances in the membrane. That is, the predetermined period of solvent exchange time is 24 hrs.

6

According to a third embodiment of the present invention, a method for making a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane is disclosed. The method sequentially performs the following steps: first, 1.36 g of precursor MTMS, 1.38 g of ethanol and 0.18 g of hydrochloric acid are mixed in a container, it is continued stirring at room temperature for 90 minutes; following it is added by 0.69 g of ethanol and 0.69 g of aqueous ammonia in the container, and then it was continued stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes. After mixing, it is a silica sol. It is dipping at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane, that is, the first side, the second side or the first and the second sides, into the silica sol to form a membrane coated with gel on its surface; it is dipping the membrane coated with gel on its surface into ethanol for a predetermined period of aging time to form a composite membrane and changed the ethanol every day; it is taken out the dipping the membrane coated with gel on its surface into ethanol for a predetermined period of aging time to form a composite membrane; then, it is taken out the dipping composite membrane after the aging and put into n-hexane for a predetermined period of solvent exchange time; finally, it is dried the composite membrane after the solvent exchange procedure so as to obtain the porous aluminum oxide membrane having porous silicon oxide aerogel as the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane.

The resulting porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane prepared by the above method is tested for durability. It is found that CO₂ sorption flux changes with time at different molar ratios of EtOH_{2nd}/MTMS and can reach steady flux for each molar ratio of EtOH_{2nd}/MTMS. Besides, it is obvious that the molar ratio of EtOH_{2nd}/MTMS has influence to required time to steady CO₂ sorption flux. When EtOH_{2nd}/MTMS=1 and 0.5, only little time is required to reach steady CO₂ sorption flux. Therefore, the composite membrane of the present invention has applicability.

The resulting porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane prepared by the above method is tested for reusability. At first, the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane 300 is installed in the carbon dioxide sorption device 100 shown in FIG. 5. FIG. 6 shows a schematic diagram illustrating the relationship between carbon dioxide sorption flux and time in a reusability test of the porous silica aerogel composite membrane in the carbon dioxide sorption device according to one embodiment of the present invention. The reusability test is done by the following steps. At first, the composite membrane undergoes the CO₂ sorption experiment for one day and then is flushed with gas in a reverse direction. That is, gas flows from the gas phase end (passing 210_m) and the outlet valve 210_{out} of the gas phase end 210 is closed to have gas pass through the membrane 300 and discharged from the liquid phase end 220. Therefore, the degree of swelling of the membrane can be reduced by the above process. Then, the CO₂ sorption experiment is performed again. The result shows that the composite membrane after flushed with gas in a reverse direction twice can recover its sorption flux to the starting sorption flux and can have the same steady sorption flux. It proves that the composite membrane has high stability and also excellent reusability. Thus, the composite membrane according to the present invention has great potential industrially.

Furthermore, the carbon dioxide sorption device 100 shown in FIG. 5 comprises: a membrane contactor 200, having a gas phase end 210, a liquid phase end 220 and a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane 300

between the gas phase end **210** and the liquid phase end **220**. The gas phase end **210** has gas including carbon dioxide pass by and is in contact with the gas including carbon dioxide. The liquid phase end **220** has liquid including an amine compound pass by and is in contact with liquid including an amine compound. The porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane **300** is hydrophobic and is prepared by the above method according to the present invention. In FIG. 5, **210_{in}** represents the inlet valve of the gas phase end **210** and **210_{out}** represents the outlet valve of the gas phase end **210** while **220_{in}** represents the inlet valve of the liquid phase end **220** and **220_{out}** represents the outlet valve of the liquid phase end **220**. Wherein an operating condition as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1

Feed gas flow rate	200 sccm ([sccm] = cm ³ /min)
Liquid feed rate	100 cm ³ /min
Absorber concentration	1M AMP + 0.2M PZ
Gas feed concentration	CO ₂ /N ₂ = 9/91 (Volume ratio)
Gas-liquid two-phase pressure	0.01 bar (Liquid > vapor)

The solution flowing by the liquid phase end **220** is an amine compound. For example, the amine compound is primary alkanolamine, secondary alkanolamine, tertiary alkanolamine or steric hindered alkanolamine. Preferably, the amine compound is steric hindered alkanolamine. The steric hindered alkanolamine for example is 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol or anhydrous piperazine.

In one embodiment, the porous silicon oxide aerogel has a thickness of 40~50 nm.

In one embodiment, the porous silica aerogel membrane are formed on only one side (the first side or the second side) of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the first side or the second side formed with the porous silica aerogel membrane is hydrophobic.

In one embodiment, the porous aluminum oxide membrane having a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter of 1~1.2 μm. In one embodiment, the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a thickness of 2.4 mm.

In conclusion, according to the porous silica aerogel composite membrane and method for making the same of the present invention, a porous silica aerogel composite membrane with one side (or one of two main surfaces of the membrane) being hydrophobic or with two sides being hydrophobic is provided and can be applied as a separation membrane for the method combining chemical absorption and membrane separation with no disadvantages in the prior arts like overflow, tunneling phenomena in a traditional separation system or gigantic equipment size. Moreover, according to the carbon dioxide sorption device of the present invention, the porous silica aerogel composite membrane being hydrophobic according to the present invention is used in the membrane contactor and has the advantages of being hard to be swelling compared to organic membranes, high chemical resistance and high mechanical strength. Thus, it can not only increase the CO₂ sorption quantity but also prolong CO₂ capture effect to reduce operation cost of CO₂ capture and reduce required energy consumption.

Obviously many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims the present invention can be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein. Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it is obvious to those skilled in the art that many modifications of the present

invention may be made without departing from what is intended to be limited solely by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane, comprising:

a porous aluminum oxide membrane which has a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm, wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; and

a porous silica aerogel membrane with a thickness of 40~50 nm formed on at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the macro pores on surface layers of the porous aluminum oxide membrane, wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane has a plurality of meso pores with an average diameter of 2~50 nm and is derived from a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor by a sol-gel synthetic method.

2. The porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane according to claim 1, wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane with the thickness of 40~50 nm is hydrophobic.

3. The porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane according to claim 1, wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter of 1~1.2 μm.

4. A carbon dioxide sorption device, comprising:

a membrane contactor which has a gas phase end and a liquid phase end and a porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane between the gas phase end and the liquid phase end,

wherein the gas phase end has gas including carbon dioxide pass by and is in contact with the gas including carbon dioxide,

the liquid phase end has liquid including an amine compound pass by and is in contact with liquid including an amine compound, and

the porous silicon oxide aerogel composite membrane being hydrophobic comprises:

a porous aluminum oxide membrane which has a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter larger than 50 nm wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a first side and a second side; and

a porous silica aerogel membrane with a thickness of 40~50 nm formed on at least one side of the porous aluminum oxide membrane and the macro pores on surface layers of the porous aluminum oxide membrane, wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane has a plurality of meso pores with an average diameter of 2~50 nm and is derived from a methyltrimethoxysilane precursor by a sol-gel synthetic method.

5. The device according to claim 4, wherein the amine compound is selected from a compound consisting of the following or combination thereof: primary alkanolamine, secondary alkanolamine, tertiary alkanolamine and steric hindered alkanolamine.

6. The device according to claim 5, wherein the amine compound is steric hindered alkanolamine.

7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the steric hindered alkanolamine is 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol or anhydrous piperazine.

8. The device according to claim 4, wherein the porous silica aerogel membrane with the thickness of 40~50 nm is hydrophobic.

9. The device according to claim 4, wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a plurality of macro pores with an average diameter of 1~1.2 μm.

10. The device according to claim 4, wherein the porous aluminum oxide membrane has a thickness of 2.4 mm.

* * * * *